

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the device 10 in a folded position. The device 10 includes a first panel 22 and a second panel 30. The first panel 22 is connected to the second panel 30 by a hinge 32. The second panel 30 is further connected to a third panel 34. The third panel 34 is connected to a fourth panel 36. The device 10 is shown in a folded position, with the first panel 22 and the second panel 30 being adjacent to each other. The third panel 34 and the fourth panel 36 are also adjacent to each other. The hinge 32 is located between the first panel 22 and the second panel 30. The device 10 is shown in a perspective view, with the first panel 22 and the second panel 30 being the most prominent features. The third panel 34 and the fourth panel 36 are also visible, but they are partially obscured by the first panel 22 and the second panel 30. The hinge 32 is a central feature of the device 10, and it is shown in a perspective view. The device 10 is shown in a perspective view, with the first panel 22 and the second panel 30 being the most prominent features. The third panel 34 and the fourth panel 36 are also visible, but they are partially obscured by the first panel 22 and the second panel 30. The hinge 32 is a central feature of the device 10, and it is shown in a perspective view.

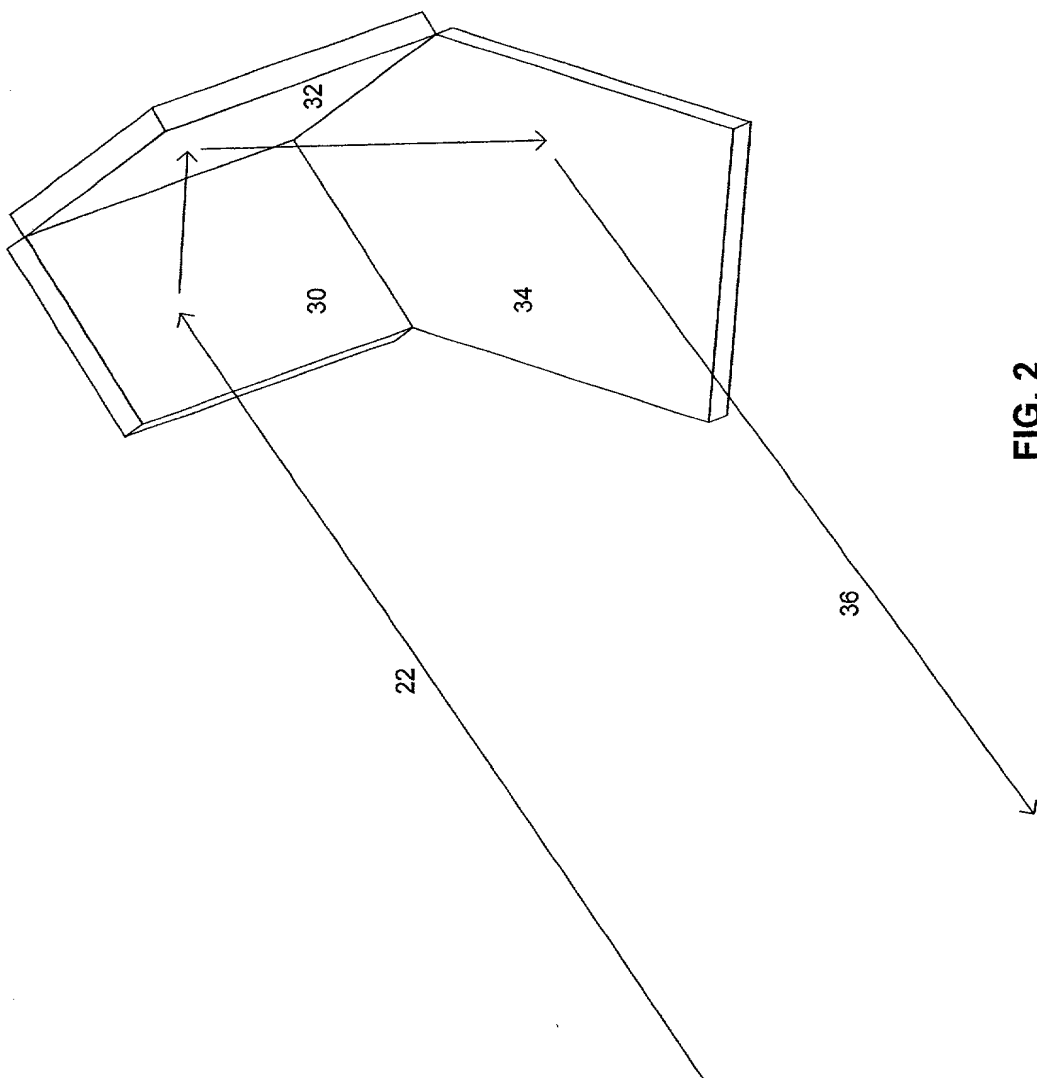


FIG. 2

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a system for measuring the distance between a target and a sensor. The system includes a sensor 35, a target 38, a sensor housing 36, a sensor housing 40, a sensor housing 42, a sensor housing 43, a sensor housing 44, a sensor housing 46, a sensor housing 48, a sensor housing 50, and a sensor housing 52.

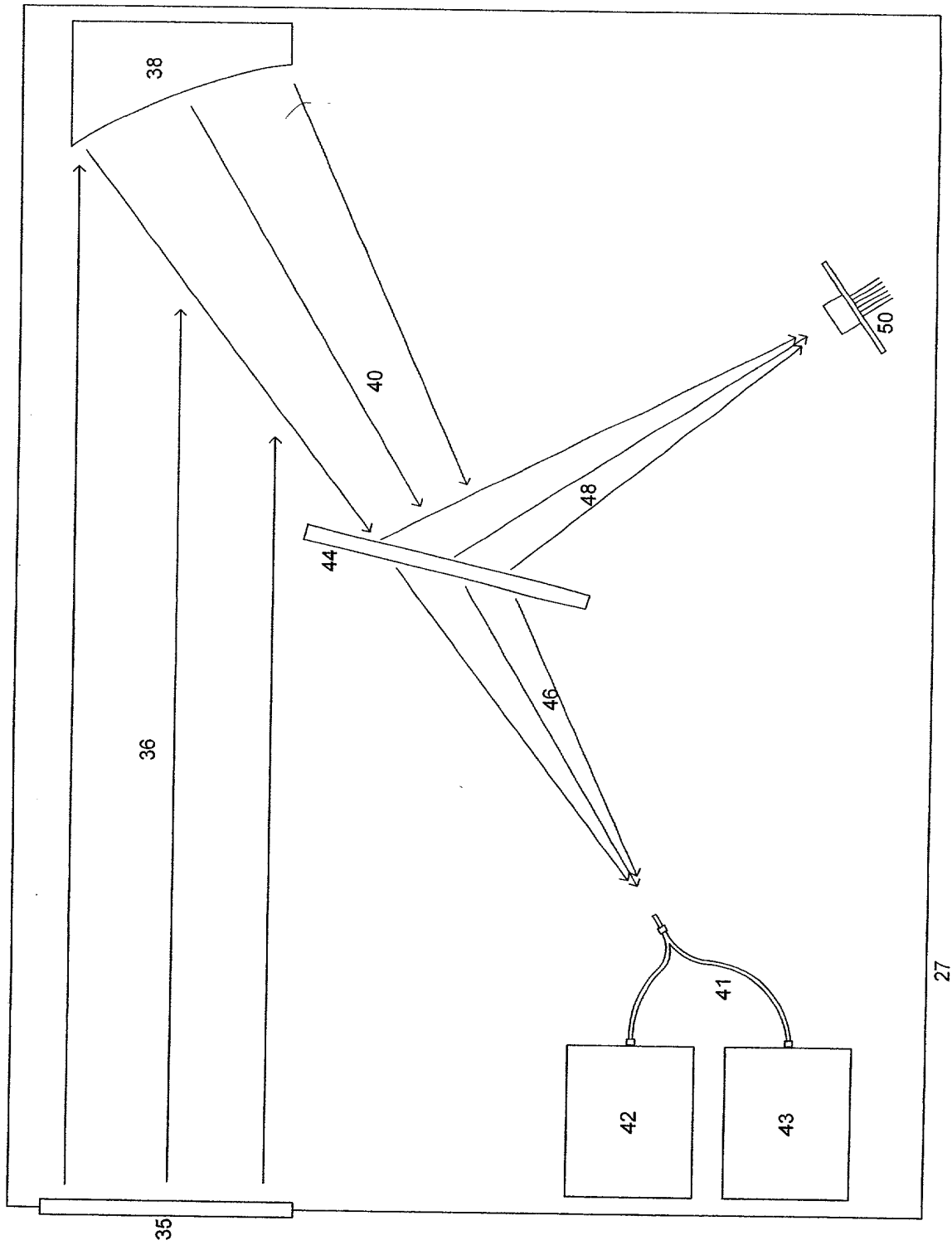


FIG. 3

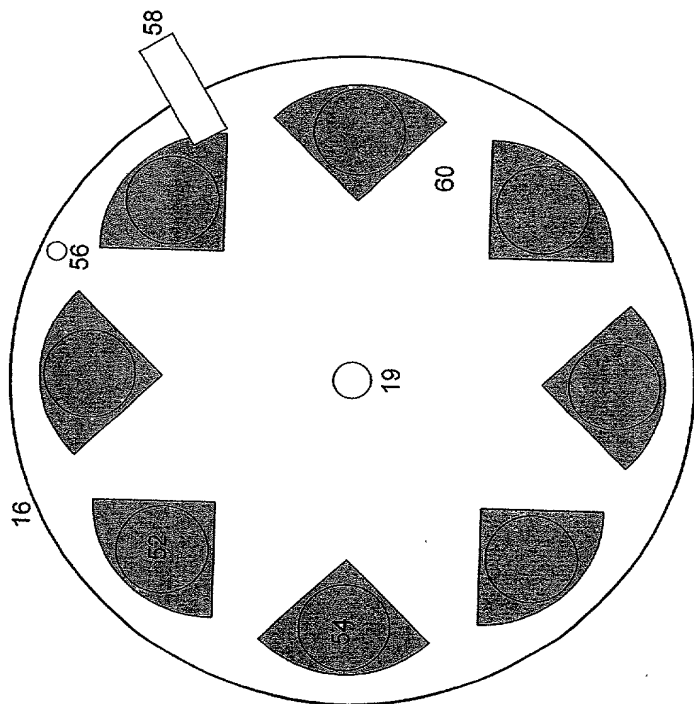


FIG. 4

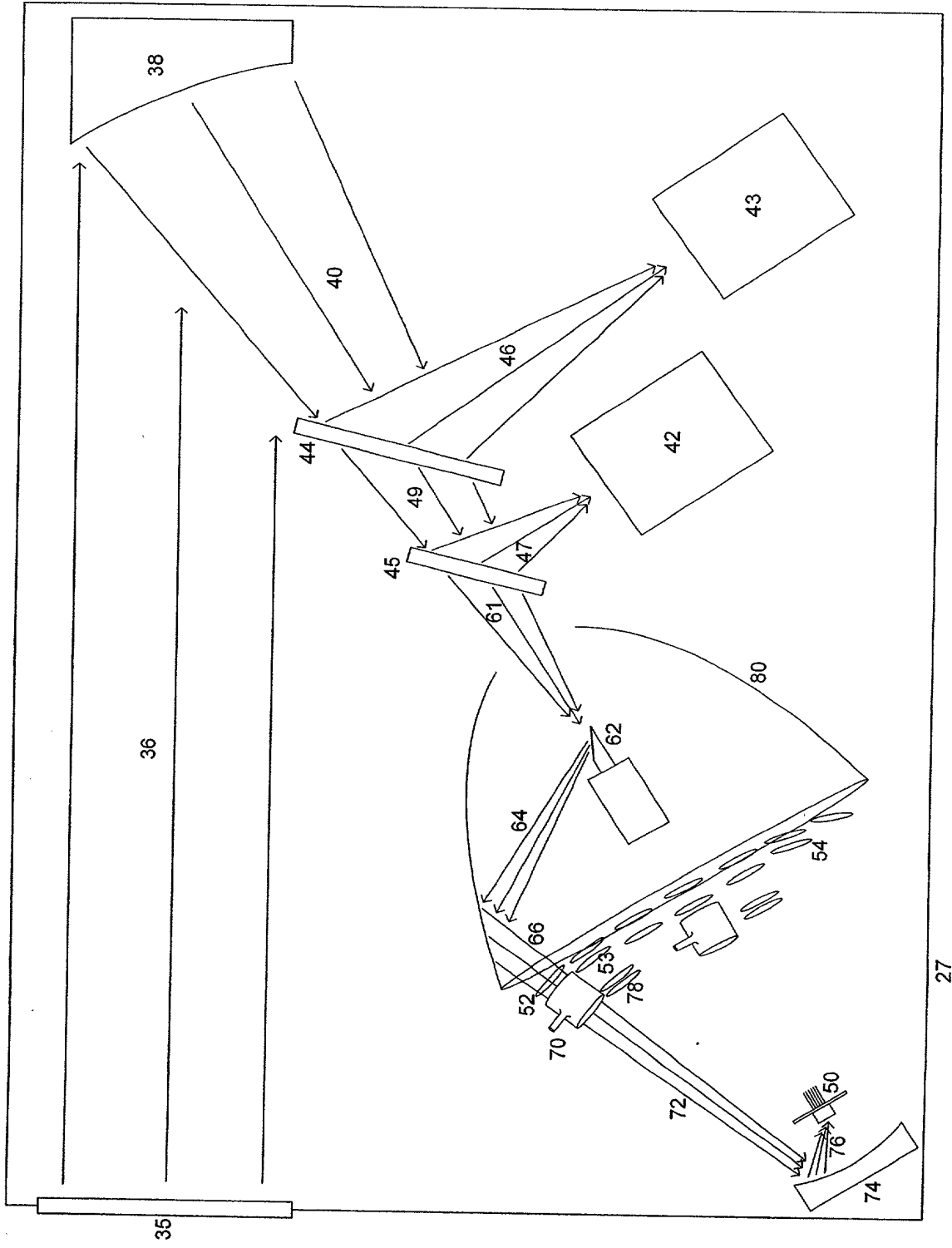


FIG. 5

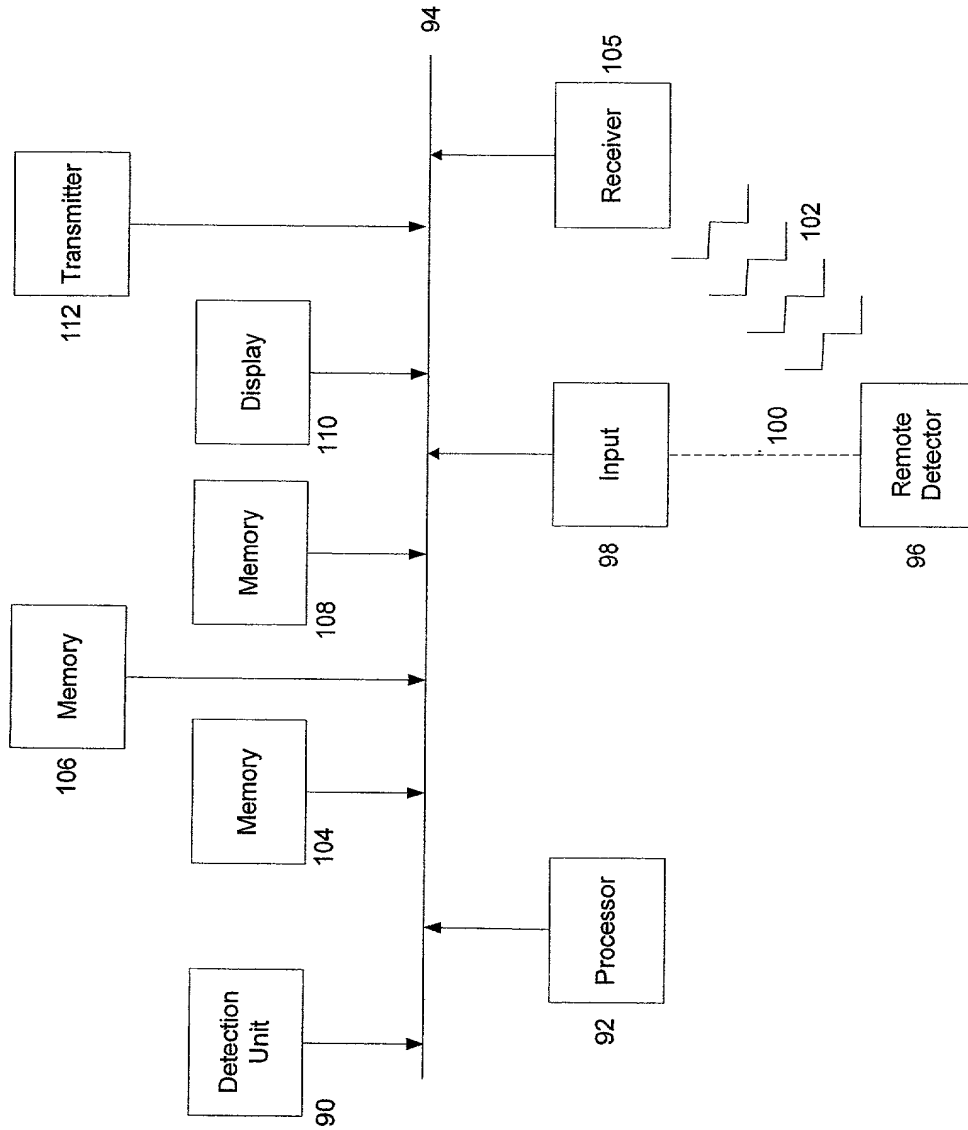


FIG. 6

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram of a system for detecting and identifying objects in a scene. The system includes a camera 38, a processor 40, a display 42, and a user interface 44. The camera 38 is connected to the processor 40, which is connected to the display 42 and the user interface 44. The processor 40 is also connected to a database 46. The system is used to detect and identify objects in a scene, such as a vehicle 50. The processor 40 receives data from the camera 38 and the database 46, and outputs data to the display 42 and the user interface 44. The user interface 44 is used to interact with the system and to provide input to the processor 40.

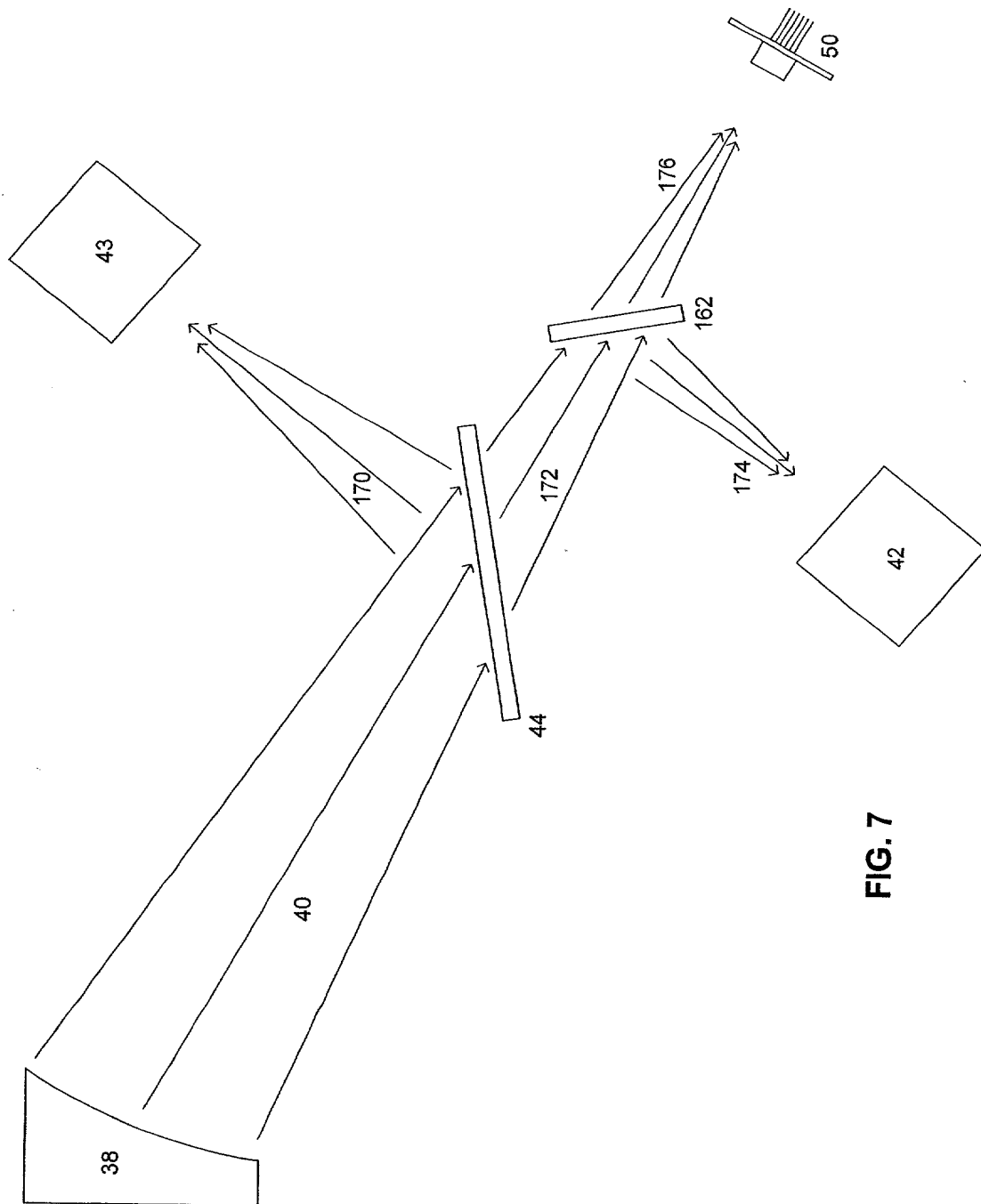


FIG. 7

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a light source 204 emitting light rays 202 towards a curved surface 200. The light rays 202 are reflected by the surface 200 and converge at a point 208. The distance from the light source 204 to the surface 200 is labeled 206. The distance from the light source 204 to the point 208 is labeled 210.

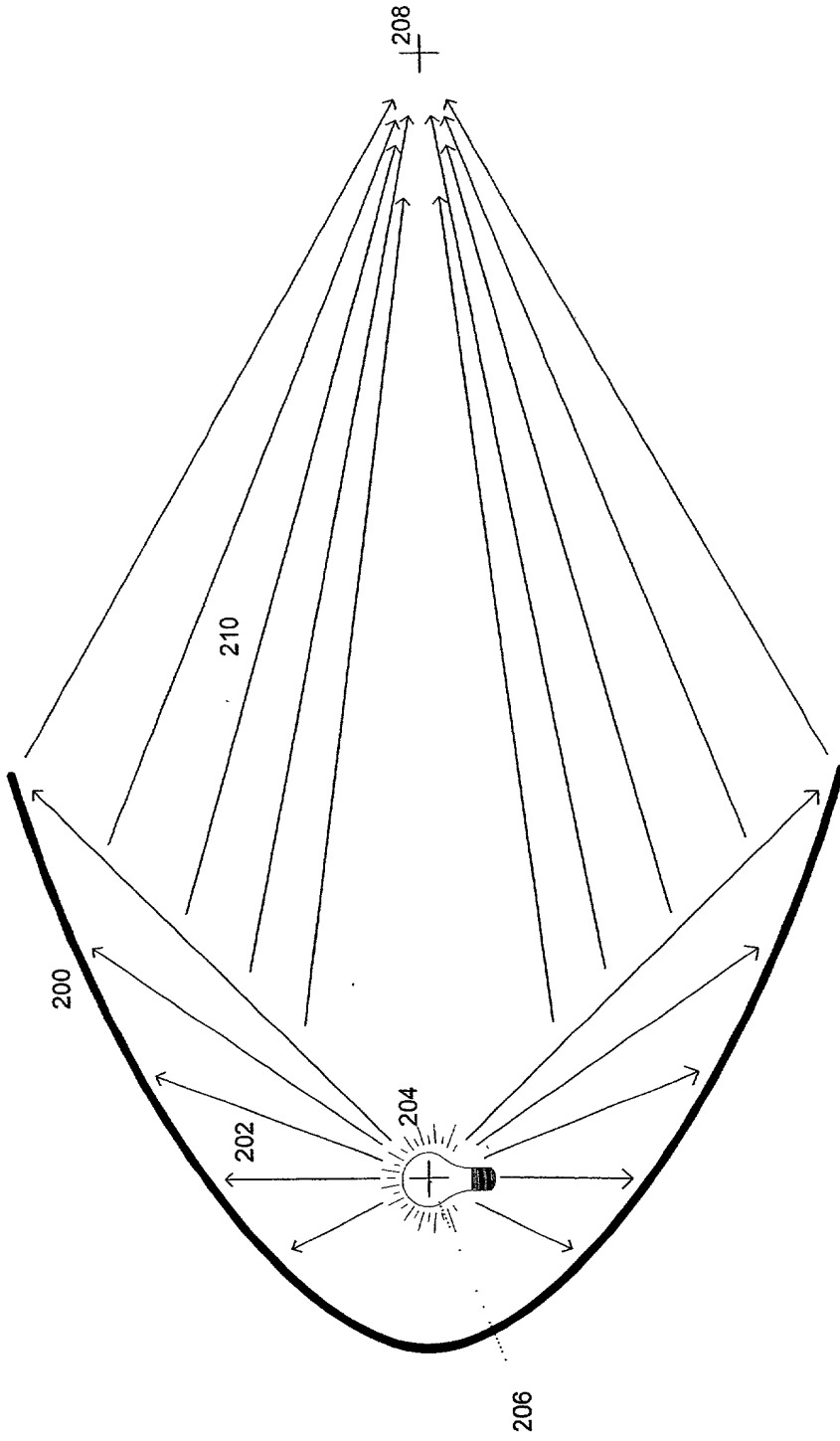


FIG. 8



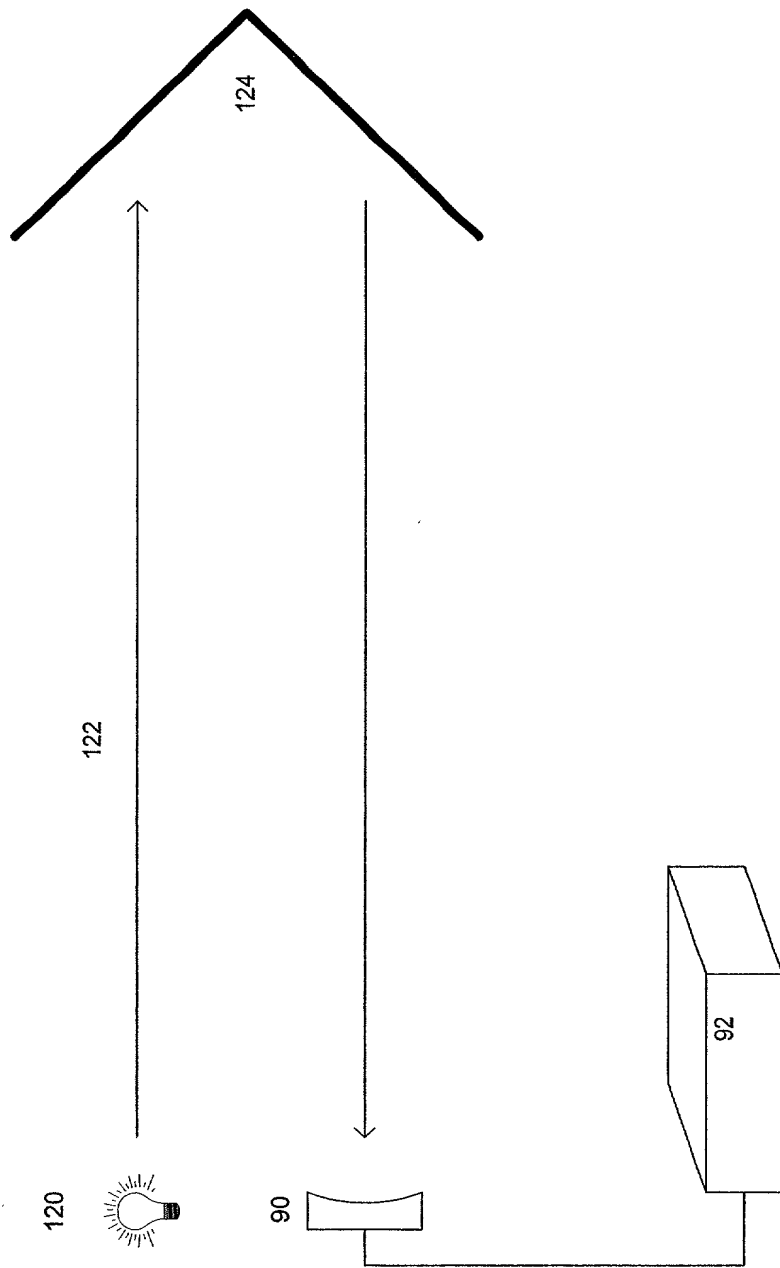


FIG. 9

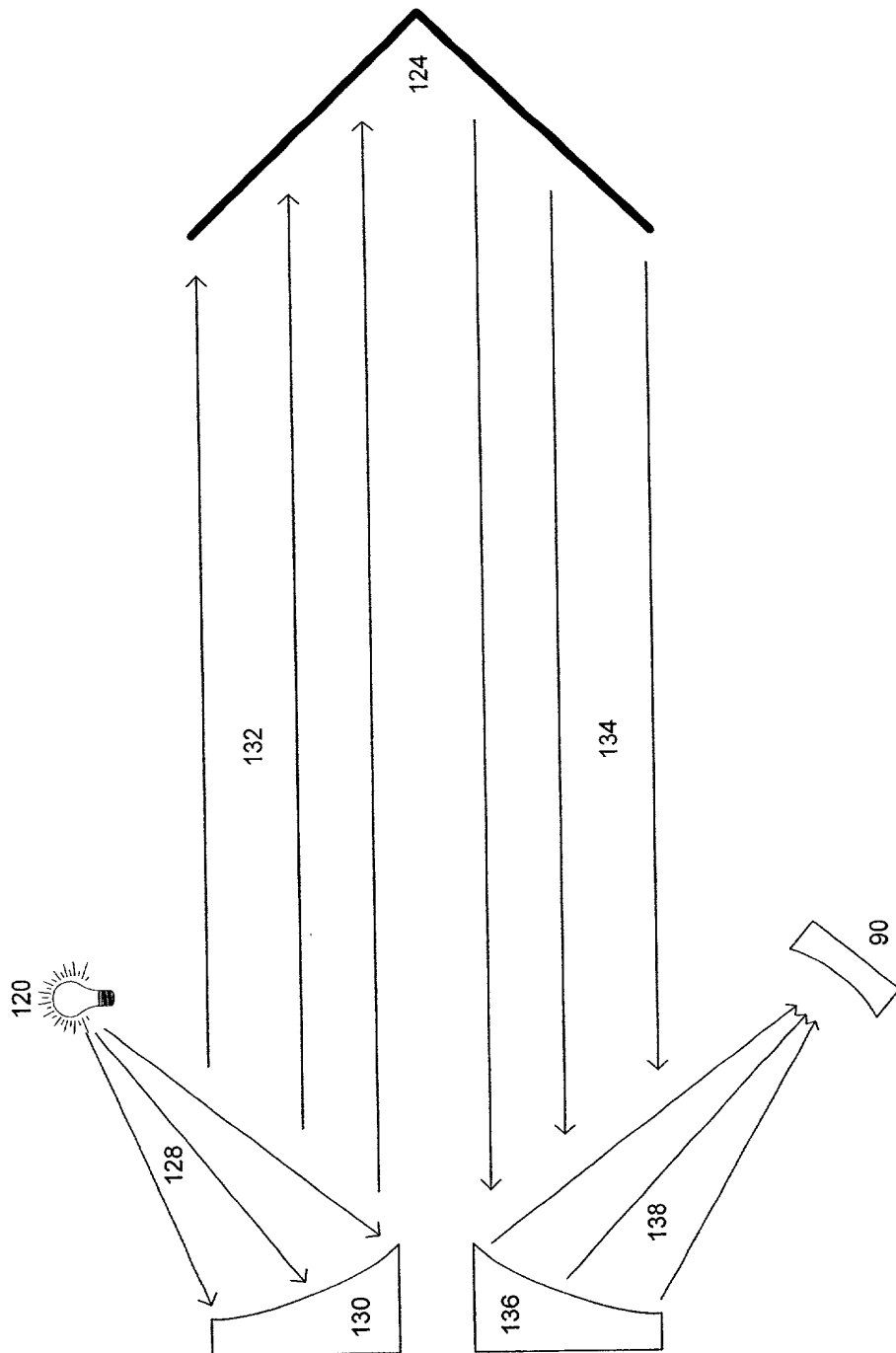


FIG. 10

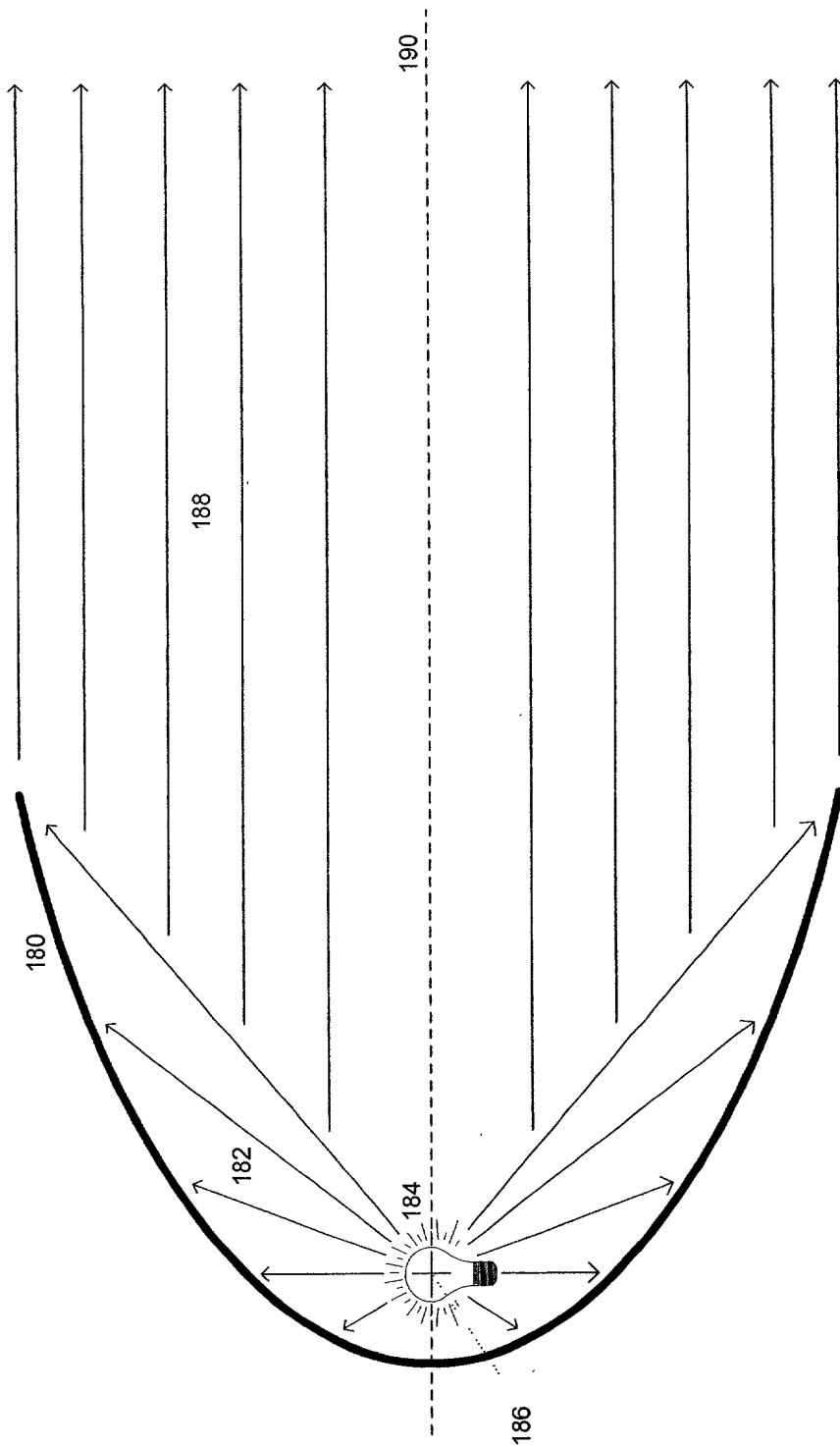


FIG. 11

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of a curved surface 180, such as a lens or a mirror, showing incident light rays 192 and reflected light rays 194. A dashed line 190 represents the optical axis, and a point 186 is marked on the surface. The diagram illustrates the focusing of light rays by the curved surface.

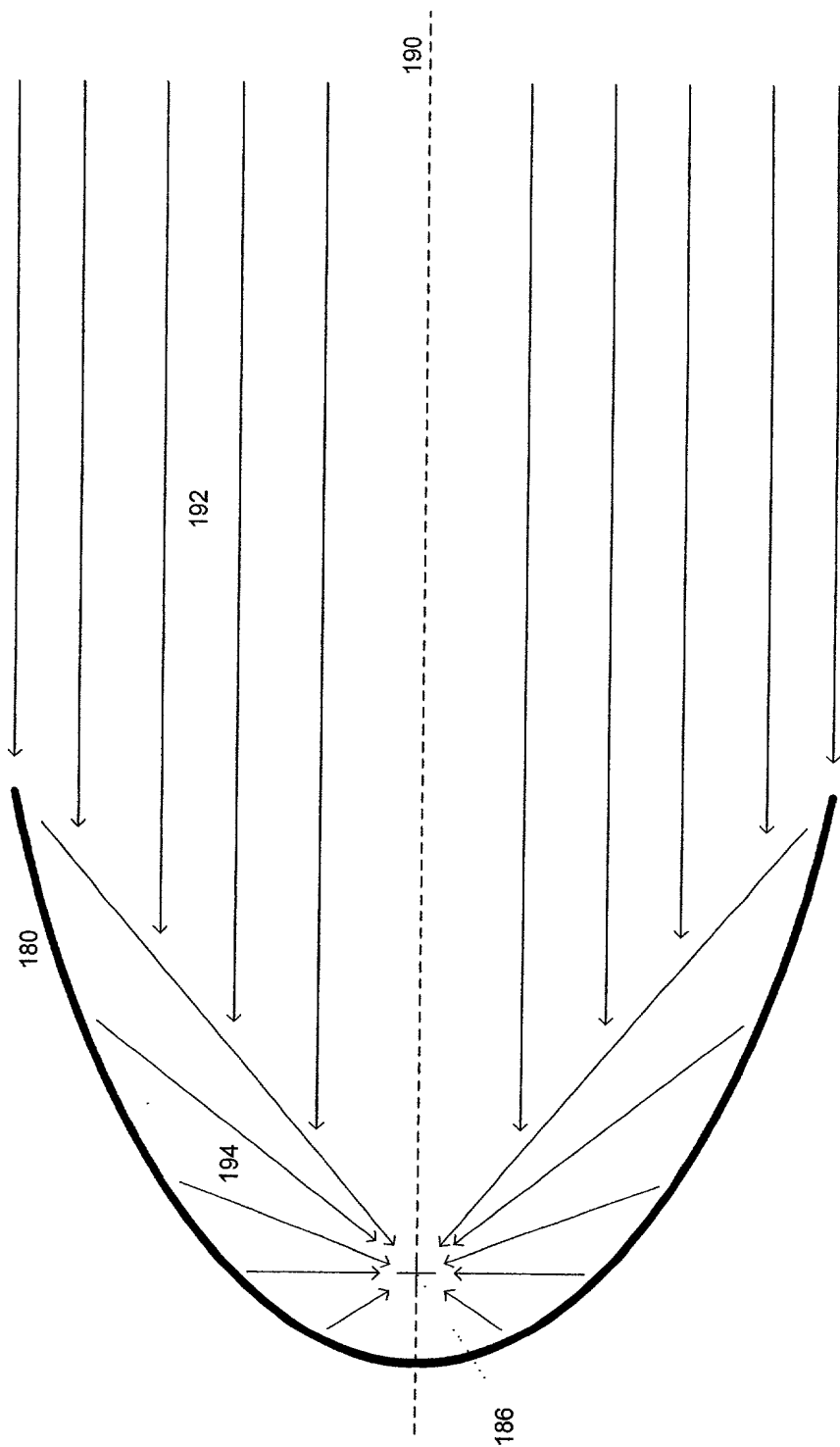


FIG. 12

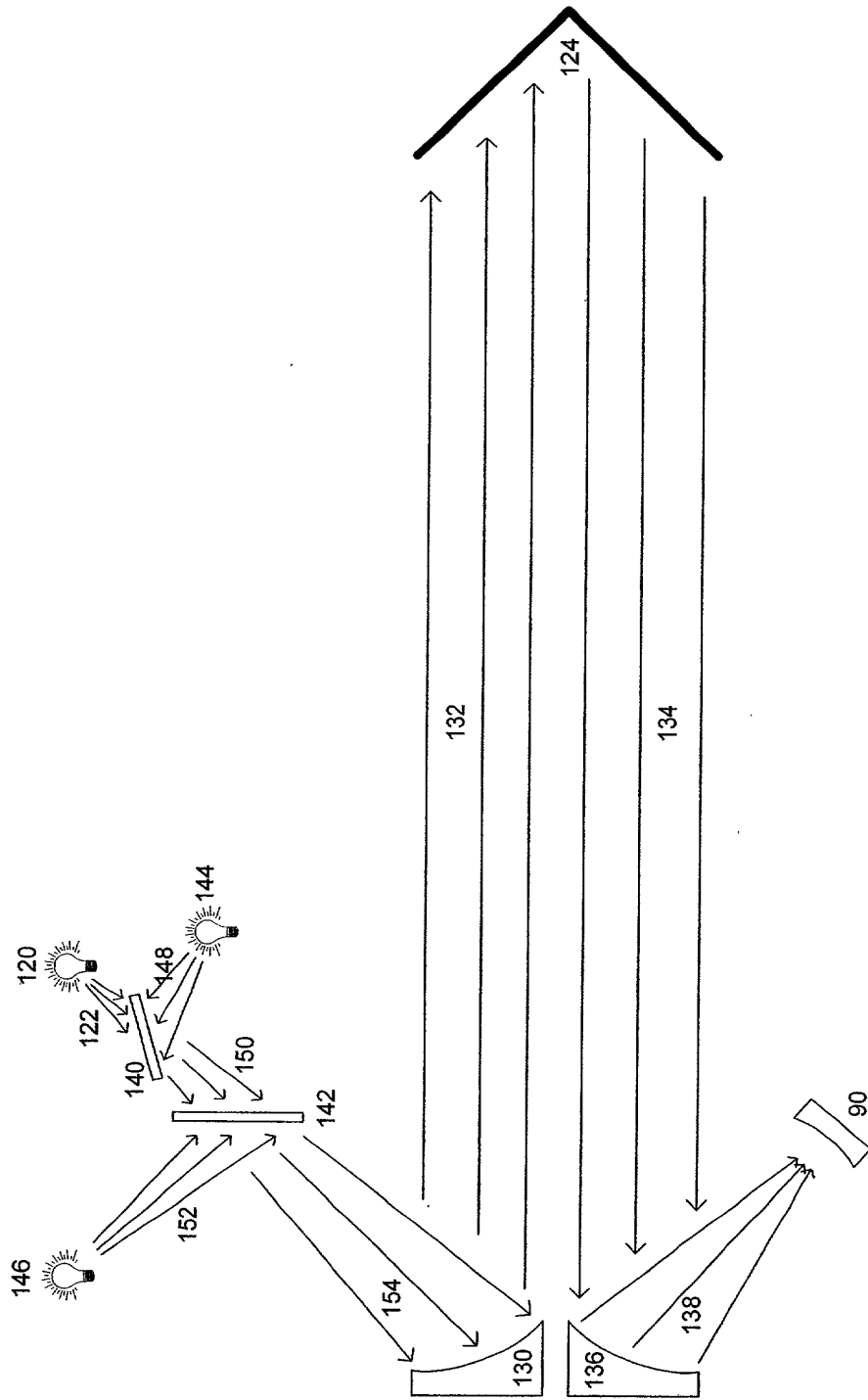


FIG. 13

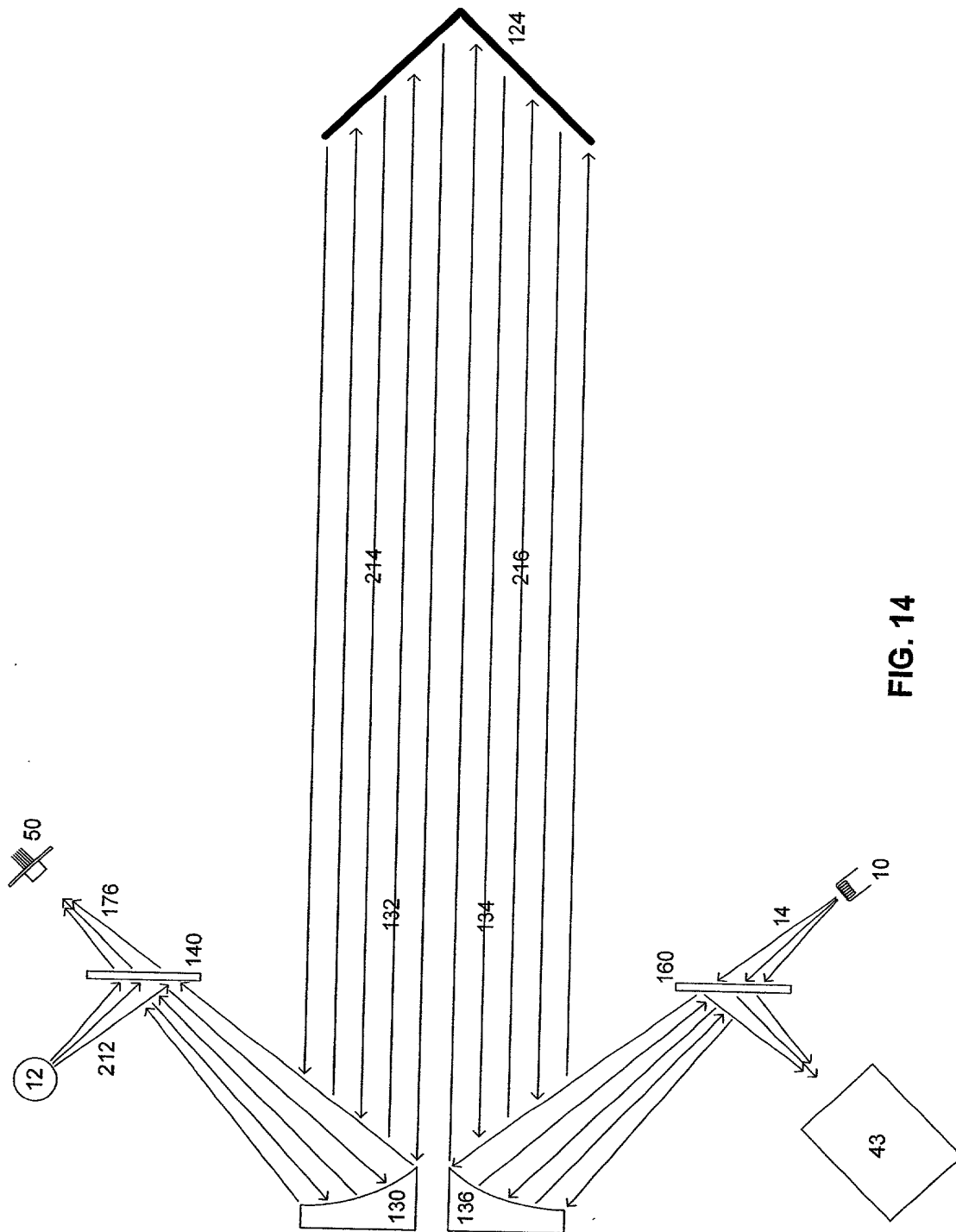


FIG. 14